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BOOK REVIEWS.

THE HORD FAMILY OF VIRGINIA. A SUPPLEMENT TO THE GENEALOGY OF THE HORD FAMILY. Compiled by Rev. Arnold Harris Hord, Registrar of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Member of the Executive Board of the Church Historical Society, Member of the Virginia Historical Society. Anno Domini 1915 [Philadelphia] pp. 119, with a number of illustrations and charts.

Dr. Hord is already, through his *Genealogy of the Hord Family*, well-known as a genealogist. In this book, taking as a clue the fact that Alan Hord came to Virginia as a head-right in a grant to Moore Fauntleroy, and following this up with a careful investigation of English genealogical sources which show a relationship between the families of Hord and Fauntleroy in England, he has worked out a very plausible theory of descent from an old English family. The author does not claim that the proof is positive; but the evidence is so strong that it is believed that it may yet be confirmed, beyond doubt, by farther discoveries. Incidentally he gave much information about the Fauntleroys. The latter part of the volume contains much new matter in regard to the Hords of Virginia. Dr. Hord has done a thorough and valuable piece of work.

THE JEFFERSON-LEMEN COMPACT. A Paper Read Before the Chicago Historical Society, Feb. 16, 1915. By Willard C. MacNaul (with an Appendix of Documents), University of Chicago Press 1915, pp. 59.

This address, to which is appended a number of documents, states the claim that Jefferson made a secret compact with James Lemen, a native of the Valley of Virginia, to go to the Northwest Territory and oppose the introduction of slavery there. This claim is supported by extracts from two letters stated to have been written by Jefferson. The originals of these letters are not known to be in existence. In one of these, addressed to Robert Lemen, a brother of James, Jefferson says, in reference to the latter "Among all my friends who are near, he is still a little nearer. I discovered his worth when a child." Though copies are given of letters from Lincoln and Douglas, and an account prepared by a Rev. Mr. Peck in 1857, which refer to those letters, the whole thing has an air of unreality. One would suppose that in the vast mass of Jefferson's works and letters and the numerous lives, there would be frequent mention of his dearest friend; but, strange to say, in not a single instance is there such a reference.

To take another point of view. James Lemen was born in 1760 in or near Harper's Ferry, evidently the son of a small farmer. Anyone who knows Virginia, knows that small farmers rarely in those days (or indeed at present) went outside of their own counties. Jefferson, of course, was at Harpers Ferry prior to 1781, as the well-known passage in the "Notes" shows; but there is not one jot or tittle of evidence to show that he was in that section long enough to know anything of the child of an obscure farmer. It would be difficult to convince any critical student that Jefferson wrote such a letter unless the originals were produced.

Extracts from James Lemen diary which are quoted, seem equally open to doubt. Under date "Near Yorktown Va., Sept. 26, 1781," he says "My enlistment of two years expired sometime ago, but I joined my regiment today and will serve the siege." The records of the War Department show that James Lemen enlisted in the 4th Va. regiment March 3, 1778, "to serve one year." J. B. Lemen adds that James Lemen "had his term of enlistment extended for two years and was transferred to another regiment." After his term expired "he rejoined his old regiment and served through the siege of Yorktown." Now the 4th Virginia regiment, his "old regiment" was not at Yorktown, and may not have existed as an organization at all as it was captured at Charleston. There was no Virginia regiment at Yorktown which had been in existence in 1778-79, and therefore, none which could have been called his "old regiment." The only Virginia regulars at Yorktown were two newly organized regiments under Colonels Gaskins and Dabney. Neither the Revolutionary records at Washington or Richmond contain any mention of Lemen's second enlistment, though, of course, this is not positive proof that he did not re-enlist.

In the diary he also says that he served under Lafayette in the assault on the redoubt on October 14th. It is a well-known fact that there were no Virginia troops engaged in this assault. Another discrepancy to be accounted for.

The whole matter of this alleged "compact" needs thorough investigation before it can be accepted as history.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FIRST HARRISONS OF VIRGINIA. DESCENDANTS OF CUTHBERT HARRISON OF ANCASTER, ENGLAND. From A. D. 1600 to A. D. 1915. By Henry Tazewell Harrison. April 2, 1915 [Leesburg, Va.], pp. 36.

The title page of this handsome little book is misleading. This family of Harrisons was not the first of that name in Virginia nor is there any positive proof that they had anything to do with Ancaster. The sole authority for their origin is the entry in the parish register of St. Margarets, Westminster, showing that Burr, son of Cuthbert Harrison, was born there in 1637. And of course this old English register, written long before there was any Harrison at Chappawamsic in Virginia, makes no